The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

The Voyage of the Great Eastern.

The Date of her Departure for America Fixed.

Exposition of the General Amnesty in France.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The London and Liverpool Markets.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool at 12 o'clock on the afternoon of August 20, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Her news has been anticipated in outline by the telegrams forwarded from the *Jura* at Cape Race.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The Conference at Zurich appears to be making no headway. The telegraph announces that the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries had a conference on the 29th, and that on the 31th the French and Sardinian Ambassadors had a meeting.

It is asserted that the delay is partly attributed to Austria's sticking in matters of etiquette, especially as regards the status of Lombardy. The Austrian Plenipotentiaries are represented to have declared almost unconditional war with the representatives of Sardinia, while protest against Lombardy being charged with any portion of the Austrian debt.

The Genoa telegram, dated Sunday, Aug. 28, says that on the day previous there was a conference between the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria, and on the 29th, one between France and Sardinia. It further states that in the next sittings of the Conference it was supposed that the question of the boundary of Lombardy and her participation in the Austrian debt would be settled.

A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels says: "Some particulars of what took place in the first sittings of the Congress have come to me from very authentic source. The first sitting produced nothing of importance; after an exchange of powers and preliminary greetings, the general duels was opened. At the end of the second day that things took a more serious turn. When the points agreed on at Villafranca, which stipulate for the return to the Duchies of men, princes, were mentioned, the Sardinian plenipotentiary declared that it was impossible for him as a subject to that decree, and that his instructions enjoined him not to consent to a proposition which Piedmont could never accept. An animated discussion then arose, which was supported by Baron de Bourqueney and Count de Colloredo against the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, and it became at length so warm that the last named representative was obliged to leave. Private interviews have since taken place, but nothing has shaken the determination of M. Dalmazzone, as his instructions on the point are precise. The matter has been referred to Victor Emanuel, Turin, and Paris. It follows as a matter of course that the Sardinian Cabinet will maintain the most obstinate, unless the Emperor Napoleon should weigh so heavily on King Victor Emanuel as to induce him to yield."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, Aug. 27: "I can but repeat—and my information is positive, and of the most recent date—that since the first conference, held on the 8th, there has been no other. In that Conference Austria did not affect to place herself in any way on a different footing from Sardinia, but since that Count Colloredo has found objections to communicating with the Piedmontese Minister with regard to certain matters relating particularly to Lombardy. This, however, does not amount to saying that there is a positive disagreement among the envoys; but Austria, is tenacious of etiquette as Austria can, and to that it is in a great measure the time much time is taken up in conversations and parleys between Austrians and French, and French and Sardinians, directed to obtaining such a concordance of views among the three parties concerned as may enable them to hold a sitting with a good prospect of drawing up a protocol. There is reason to believe that the financial question has recently been under discussion, and that Count Colloredo has put forward a proposal, to which, however, Sardinia demurs. Indeed, it seems natural that there should be considerable difficulty in arriving at an agreement between the two Governments on this subject. Austria, disgusted at having to give up a rich and valuable province to a detested foe, who, unassisted, could never have conquered it, seeks to lighten her loss by getting rid, at the same time, of the largest possible share of her financial burdens. On the other hand, it would not be very astonishing if Sardinia refused to accept the charge of any part of the debt on the ground that at Villafranca nothing was decided with regard to it. Moreover, the fact is alleged that Lombardy has already paid no small portion of her share of the debt, in the form of taxes unfairly imposed, and which were not supported by other provinces of the empire. We might be pretty sure beforehand that Count Colloredo's proposal (which is represented as abundantly unfavorable to Sardinia) would not be such as to insure a ready acceptance on the part of King Victor Emanuel's Government. Doubtless, both parties will have to yield something, and the French Envoy will himself in some degree in the position of an arbitrator. The question may require time to settle, but it is not one of the ultimate arrangement of which there can be much doubt. It would be fortunate indeed were that of Central Italy not more complicated and arduous. It is that which occupies the minds of all interested, to the exclusion of other matters.

Letters from Zurich up to yesterday's date confirm the statement that Baron Brunnow had left that place for Vienna, whither some foreign journals had sent him in quest, it is said, of fresh instructions.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WANTS A CONGRESS.

From the Invalide Russe.

The state of Italy requires discussion by all the great Powers in common. If the elements of discord are suffered to remain there, if the wants and desires of the Italian people are trampled under foot, and if it be pretended that the legitimate aspirations of the century are to be stifled by force, the present peace will not have good results. Troubles and sanguinary scenes will be sure to break out and be enacted there. It is to prevent this eventuality that the meeting of the Congress is in our opinion indispensable. But this Congress ought not to be circumscribed within the narrow circle of a programme previously chalked out, and from which, in order to please this or that power, questions concerning dynastic privileges or them derived from treaties have to be excluded.

The Congress ought to have full power to discuss the general state of Europe and fix the firm and immutable basis of the international relations, and even of the internal legislation. The condition of Italy is tottering and full of dangers, and unfortunately it is not the only one that is darkening the horizon of the future.

Questions of disagreement in Europe are the most important causes of disquietude. Pregnant with Austria and France arms in a formidable manner, may fall out once more, and this fatal collision will inevitably drag the whole of Europe into an endless contest. The state of Germany and the system of the Germanic Confederation, the basis of Mayence, ought to undergo a change.

The tendencies towards unity that broke out in Germany with such violence in 1848 are beginning anew, and threaten revolutions. It is urgent that reforms should be introduced into it, and that, in lieu of this menacing edifice of the Dynastic Confederation, a structure based on the confederated States of the people should be raised. The permanent disagreement between Denmark and the German Duchies of Schleswig Holstein, stilled for a moment by the noise of more important events, are yet far from being finally appeased. They ought likewise to be brought before the European Congress for its judgment.

Lastly, Europe ought to reflect seriously and definitively on the strange situation of Turkey. Sad experience now proves that all hope of its reorganization is utterly lost; the sick man of yesterday lies now in a hopeless state.

The existence of this monarchy, with the present forms of government, in the heart of Christian and civilized Europe would only be for the future a permanent spirit of discord; its longer existence is therefore impossible. It is high time to come to a reckoning, and have done with these Turcoman hordes, who for four centuries have tyrannized over six millions of our co-religionists, taking advantage of the position of their inaccessible disunion of the Christians.

These are serious subjects for the labor of the future Congress. Time will show us whether this Congress will know how to maintain itself on a level with the great mission to be confided to it.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA—A CHAPTER OF SECRET HISTORY.

The *Journal de Francfort*, of the 14th ult., contains the following special letter from London, signed "Delta:"

"The European Press is much occupied with the causes which have led to the peace concluded with such marvellous rapidity at Villafranca. There is scarcely a journal of the Continent or of Great Britain, which has not had its version of those causes.

Nevertheless, I think that the historian who would desire to relate them truthfully ought to understand the following details.

"Immediately after the battle of Solferino, Count Persigny, ambassador of France at the Court of St. James's, had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and caused to him a telegraphic dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon in Italy, and containing expressions of peace. It is useless to repeat the exact details of these propositions, divided into seven heads; I content myself with mentioning that Austria was to abandon all her Italian possessions; that Lombardy was entirely to pass to Sardinia; and that Venice was to be erected into an Italian Duchy, with an Austrian Archduke for sovereign, but with a Government and an army purely Italian. The object of Count Persigny's mission was to demand of the English Government its approval of these propositions, and to ascertain formally its moral support in case they should be refused by Austria. Lord Palmerston, who was not in the secret of what was going on, replied that it was impossible for him to give an answer in the name of his colleagues without previously consulting them, and that his instructions enjoined him not to consent to a proposition which Piedmont could never accept. An animated discussion then arose, which was supported by Baron de Bourqueney and Count de Colloredo against the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, and it became at length so warm that the last named representative was obliged to leave. Private interviews have since taken place, but nothing has shaken the determination of M. Dalmazzone, as his instructions on the point are precise. The matter has been referred to Victor Emanuel, Turin, and Paris. It follows as a matter of course that the Sardinian Cabinet will maintain the most obstinate, unless the Emperor Napoleon should weigh so heavily on King Victor Emanuel as to induce him to yield."

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AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Military Fete at Paris—The General Amnesty—The French Army in Italy—The Battle of Saint Sauveur—Miscellaneous.

From A Special Correspondent.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps you will allow me, without pretending to interfere with the regular work of your regular correspondent, to send you a few notes of my own upon the magnificent show of Sunday last, and upon matters and things Parisian since occurred. Such an event as the reception of the heroic and victorious army of Italy by the population of a great city, under the eyes of a great sovereign, become as famous now in the field as he long has been in the cabinet, is one of the *facts of history*, and the impressions of a foreign traveler like myself may not be without their value, however slight.

The skill and rapidity with which the decorations of the city were put up was certainly marvelous. Much as has been said and written of the splendid illusions which lined the march of the troops for miles, of the mirage of "Milan Cathedral," of the triumphal arches, of the statue of Peace, (a little stunted and dwarfed, I must admit, this Goddess was,) too much cannot be said of their majestic scenic effect. But these were "illusions," all of them, however splendid.

The people were a reality—and what a reality! Every available window, corner, housetop thronged. The roofs were alive with eager faces; the sidewalks massed with men and women. And when, as if by magic the National Guard, the people in arms fell into line on either side the great roadway, and gave a definite margin to the eddying, glittering stream of bayonets which began to flow through these living banks, the thrilling sense of such a tremendous human power as few men can ever hope to see collected and organized at one spot and at one time ran through every spectator. The spectacle was as awful as it was brilliant. The preparations of the Place Vendôme and the Rue de la Paix were inexpressibly gorgeous; but what was their glancing, agitated beauty of velvets, and gold, and banners, and crowded tier on tier of lovely women and exultant men, when the Army itself appeared—the bone and sinew of those tremendous struggles which have just convulsed the world; the working army in their working clothes, marching past the peaceful homes of proud and happy Paris, just as they were when they bore those shreds of bullet riddled banners in triumph through the blood and smoke of battle, up the height at Solferino, and broke the Austrian sway in Italy for ever.

I was particularly impressed by the apparent youth of the men. The ranks seemed to be made up of youths between eighteen and twenty-five; and there was something intensely peculiar in the stern, calm, resolute air of these young faces, sunburned, swarthy and stamped with the special signet of war. The Emperor looked very much care-worn, but bronzed and martial in bearing, and in better apparent health than ever. The *Zouaves* and *Turcos* were an exception to the general seriousness of demeanor of the troops. There is something fascinating as well as admirable in the carriage of the *Zouaves*, they look so lithe and gay—like not unamiable leopards, at once playful and terrible. The Turcos are very barbaric, and their wild barbaric music of clarions and tam-tams added to this air in them. Many of them are true Ethiopians. A Southern friend at my side whispered to me that they would be an "*invaluable* corps at New-Orleans." I answered him, "Yes; that they would make capital *field hands*, but might require rather too much overseeing."

Nothing was more cheered than the *drapeaux*; as they came by shattered, "torn but flying"; down from balcony and window would rain bouquets, wreaths, festoons of flowers, and also bunches of cigars! Less poetic perhaps this nicotian offering than the traditional laurel, but not less welcome to the soldier on his weary march. Nor are the worshippers on the *trottoir* to be unlauded who furnished platoon after platoon with bottles of wine, which it was pleasant to see pass from lip to lip along the thirsty line. It was touching too to see these stern old Generals, who had sat erect under the pelting fire of many a fearful field—bow down to their horses' manes in graceful recognition of the wave of some fair lady's white hand. The Emperor was most cheered by the softer sex, as I observed.

The divisions of the troops marched in regiments formed in columns of platoons—order of route—arms at will, and at quick time, and it was wonderful to see with what ease and celerity this colossal body of eighty thousand men was moved through the crowded street of Paris without an accident—indeed with hardly a break or a delay. Certainly, the French are the masters of the world in the faculty of organization. The parade of 25,000 English Crimean troops through London in 1856, occupied a longer time, and was attended by many more unnecessary delays. To be sure "there was a lady in the case," and Victoria kept her lieges waiting, as she is wont to do, nearly an hour and a half beyond her time, while Napoleon III. is a model of punctuality.

Immense attention was excited by the captured Austrian colors and cannon. Among the latter was one gun, a 16-pounder howitzer, which had seen Paris before, bearing on its breech the inscription, "*Arsenal de Paris. An II. de la République Française.*" This was a trophy twice precious to the captors. Where it was originally lost by the French is not known. It may have thundered at Marengo and Castiglione under the first Napoleon, and was lost, perhaps, at Aspern to be regained at Solferino. Another Austrian gun excited much interest—from its age. This was a beautifully chased 4-pounder of 1742. An old war-dog this, whose voice may have been heard by the great Frederick, as well as by the heroes of the old Republic and of the two Empires. These guns are now in the Tuileries, but are going to the Invalides.

Another great feature of the day was the decoration of the French standards. Several score of French regiments were to be decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the heads of such regiments wheeled round, and, pacing themselves on the edge of the parallelle, near Marshal Randon, in the Place Vendome, opposite the Emperor, played while the regiment halted to receive so signal an honor, and continued to do so until the whole of the regiment had passed. Immense cheering, clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs greeted every instance of such distinction. The standards followed the band, and in many cases some animal, the pet of the regiment, accompanied the foremost man. In several cases they were dogs, and of every description, from a small mongrel to an unusually tall greyhound. A little dog of the Zouaves, which attended the band with becoming gravity, bore on his back a crown of laurel and a large bouquet. Another regiment was accompanied by a white goat. The quantity of flowers displayed was wonderful, for the regiments had been picking them up all along their way from the Bastille, and almost every member in the several regiments had a bouquet or the end of the baton. The appearance of the Imperial Guard was strongly remembered, and when these men passed by so proudly, one sighed to think that a case should ever arise to cause them to lose their lives in battle.

The portion of the Boulevards from the Porte St. Denis to the corner of the Rue Michelet presented a particularly animated sight, the spectators from the windows and balconies having the advantage of a whole straight line before them, which they could take in at a single glance. Perhaps not the least curious sight at this part of the line was the appearance of the roofs, where men and boys were seen actually sitting on the very verge of the chimney-tops, looking down upon the pageant below with as much unconcern as if they had been comfortably located on a balcony. Loud shouts of laughter were shouted from the crowd by a lady, who having ventured on the heads of one of the highest houses of the Boulevard Poissonnière, found herself in an unpleasant predicament with her crinoline, which would not keep down. The multitude here was quite astonishing; and the Rue du Sentier, Rue St. Pierre and other by-streets were blocked up with double ladders, on which many persons were perched. In several instances ladies were seen standing on the tops of carriages. The rain which drenched the procession and the people lasted not very long, and the day ended superbly.

Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a grand dinner on the evening of the fête. The Papal Nuncio, the English, Russian and Spanish ambassadors, and all the diplomatic body were present, as were also Prince Napoleon, Prince Murat, Prince Orloff, the Ministers of the Senate, Legislative Body, and the Council of State, the Marshal Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, Gen. Vaudoncourt de la Rivoie, and several other distinguished personages. The Papal Nuncio proposed the health of the Emperor, to which Count Walewski replied by a toast to the Sovereigns and Governments, allies of France.

The Russian officer who formed part of his Majesty's suite at the entry of the troops into Paris, Prince Schouvaloff, was also present at this banquet.

The balloon of M. Godard, which ascended on the Emperor's *fête* day from the Esplanade of the Invalides, came down, after a journey of two hours, at *La Tretoire, a village in the Seine et Marne*. It was left inflated until the following morning, when M. Godard ascended several times to a certain height, the balloon being retained by cords, and thus gave different persons in the communes an opportunity of an ascent in the car.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a funeral service was celebrated at Notre Dame in honor of the French soldiers killed in Italy. A large number of persons were present. In France it must be said that the dead are remembered with peculiar consideration and tenderness. *Pire le Choise* teems with the touching evidences of this honorable fact, and the dead heroes of France make part of every Frenchman's family. COSMO.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY.

The amnesty is said to have created great surprise and given general satisfaction in Paris, and a hope was entertained that the laws of public safety would be relaxed, and the liability of persons to very summary proceedings on mere suspicion of political offence be done away with.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Emperor had ordered two Government steamers to leave immediately for Algeria and Guiana, to bring back political transports. The same writer conjectures the latest news from Italy had something to do with the promulgation of the amnesty, and that the impossibility of carrying out the peace of Villafranca, in an Austrian sense, had made the Emperor reflect seriously on the necessity of uniting all parties in France round his standard.

M. Louis Blanc had addressed a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he admits that Louis Napoleon could scarcely do more for the political exiles than he has just done. But why should the exile return to France? M. Louis Blanc replies: "Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and free speech; better live where to be an exile is to remain a man."

WHAT THE AMNESTY AMOUNTS TO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Whether the amount of popularity enjoyed by Napoleon III. be large or small, it will certainly be increased by the important decree that appears in to-day's *Moniteur*, granting a "full and entire amnesty to all individuals who have been condemned for political crimes and offences, or who have been the *objects of measures of general safety*"—who have suffered, that is to say, from the operation of the *Loi des Suspects*. This decree has caused great surprise, and is the subject of general conversation. The first emotion seems that of astonishment, but the next *will be one of approval*. There may be a few persons who think it rather a bold, if not an imprudent step, but the great majority are disposed to praise it. A question has, however, already been raised, upon the solution of which depends the practical value of the amnesty. Does to-day's decrees relieve the persons now in exile, who may choose to profit by it and return to France, from the effects of past condemnations, in so far as those would make them subject to the law of Public Safety? That law, as you are aware, made persons who had ever been condemned for a political offence liable to very summary measures on bare suspicion. If that liability is to continue the amnesty is little of a boon, and probably few will think it safe to profit by it; but if, on the contrary, all past offences are to be considered as obliterated by the decree, and no person can henceforward be brought under the application of the law of Public Safety until he shall have undergone a condemnation by the tribunals, the amnesty can hardly fail to have a very good effect, and ought to encourage numbers of persons to return to France who would not dare to do so if the other and more limited interpretation were to be given to the measure. I have *been informed this afternoon that, in the opinion of* some legal authorities, the broader meaning is to be attached to the decree, the laconic wording of which, however, does not appear to settle that question. It is very desirable that all doubt on the subject should be removed by an official declaration, so that no fear of being led into a trap may deter persons from profiting by it who otherwise would gladly do so. The public would then be able duly to appreciate the importance of an amnesty which includes Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and others, who, like them, have displayed the most inveterate and persistent hostility to the present Government of France.

LOUIS BLANC DECLINES THE INDULGENCE.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

Sir: In reference to the general amnesty, announced in the evening papers, I beg you will be kind enough to allow space in your columns for the following remarks:

I will not stop here to inquire whether it be it that the offender should be the forgiver; that "crimes" should be remitted which never were committed; and that those should be pardoned who were so cruelly wronged, having been, although guiltless, driven out of their country, torn from their families and their friends, consigned to absolute ruin, and, in fact, bereft of all they held dear on earth. Speaking in my own named alone, and *judging from a mere practical point* of view, I own candidly that, situated as he is, Louis Bonaparte could now hardly do more for us than he has just done. But it is not the less true that those whose hearts have been for years made to bleed from innumerable wounds have a claim to something better than a contemptuous and perhaps unsafe favor. What was due to them in the shape of justice cannot be paid in the shape of pardon.

But enough of this. Considerations of a higher significance and more general import are involved in the question.

Let freedom be wholly and sincerely restored to France; I, for one, am prepared to applaud. Our wrongs we might forget: may we be indifferent to the wrongs of our country?

—We are permitted to return to *France*. So long as she is kept in bondage why should we go? To complete the victory of might over right; to render Imperial despotism still more absolutely unopposed; to extinguish the few last beacons which, fed by French hands, yet loom in the distance before the eyes of our unhappy country; in one word, to be slaves among slaves. Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and free speech; better live where to be an exile is to remain a man.

It is recorded that in the Revolution of 1760, at the first celebrated *fête du Champ de Mars*, some fifty Englishmen were seen wearing on their chest a medal, on which these words were inscribed, "Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria." Without presuming to sit in judgment upon such of my countrymen as may take a different view of the case, I venture to say that this should be the motto of every man feelingly alive to the dignity of his own nature.

Not that I consider my beloved country less entitled to claim our devotion because temporarily shackled. No! The very state of intellectual debasement and moral agony in which France is now plunged endears her the more to us, as we know it originates in a fatal combination of unconscionable circumstances, and is maintained by brute force alone. That France will recover at last, be restored into life and be herself again, has ever stood which I fondly cherish, and to which I cling with unshakable conviction. But so long as she is forced into silence and darkness I take it to be necessary that some, at least, of her most faithful sons should, by living abroad, retain the power of representing her true genius, of making known her sorrows, denouncing her wrongs, invoking her most glorious recollections, whetstoning her stifled aspirations after freedom, and championing in her name the eternal principles of justice and the rights of reason.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., LOUIS BLANC.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

THE AMNESTY AS AN INDICATION OF INCREASING LIBERALITY IN THE IMPERIAL REGIME.

From the London Times, Aug. 30.

The proclamation which sweeps into oblivion all political offences has been received in France with such joy and gratitude that the Emperor must already congratulate himself upon his courageous act. For the first time since he assumed the Imperial title the applause of his people is earnest, heartfelt and universal. The representatives of every shade of opinion accept only the organ of the Ultramontane priests.

"Of what is to be disquieted is so small probably," we wrote each other in frank and cordial acknowledgments. When the unexpected proclamation first burst upon the Parisian public there was a moment of incredulity and a little season of suspicion. The news was too good to be true. It was more than reasonable men had dared to pray for. There must be some condition, some reservation—some long list of exceptions, some hidden ambiguity which would cancel the free action of those wide-sounding phrases of universal import. The action of the officials has, however, put the best gloss upon the terms of the amnesty. The prisons have been thrown open, the police have ceased to watch over the suspects, friends are meeting and embracing after long absence, lost relatives have been found, and steamers are departing for Algeria and Guiana to bring home the victims of their political convictions in distant exile. The memorials of past civil discords are all thoroughly sponged out. "It is with a throbbing heart," cries the organ of one of the advanced sections of the Liberal party, "that we think of the mothers, of the children, whom this good news will transport with joy. We are about again to see friends of whom we have not for a moment ceased to preserve a cordial and sympathizing memory." By one simple courageous act the French Emperor has united all France. He has given us a touch of his skill as a pyrotechnist which no one had anticipated. At the end of his triumphs, his *fêtes*, and his blazing fireworks, it was the business of an expert Ecilo to manage some original device which, even after all the foregone splendors, should surprise while it delighted. He has succeeded so far that all France is still astonished, and still in admiration. The last grand bouquet exploded, and fast fell from it into each little circle of a thousand families the most precious boon for which that family could pray.

But the amnesty comprehends not only men, but those still more sensitive and liberty-loving creatures, *the organs, or what once were the organs, of public opinion*. All warnings heretofore given to newspapers in France or in the colonies, are to be as if they had never been. Entire oblivion is to extend to peccant newspapers as well as to compromised individuals. The jubilee passes over all the political world, and erases all bonds. How shall we hope for the future? May Frenchmen do with impunity in time to come all for which they suffered in time past? We cannot hope that this should be so, for the liberty of those days was licence, and approached very nearly to that "sacred right of insurrection" which gave title to every fanatic to shed blood in the streets. Is impunity for the past deeds of the Press entire freedom for the future? We cannot believe that this can be so. Napoleon can scarcely so soon unlearn all the instincts of an absolute ruler as to set the Press free. Yet it must come to *this if, as cautious* lookers-on believe, it has entered into his mind to commence a new era and to develop the energies of his kingdom in a new direction. If he would emancipate himself from the thraldom of his own priests, if he designs to educate his people in sound political knowledge, if he would draw forth all the commercial and industrial power of his kingdom, if he intends to break down the system of Protection and to inaugurate an era of Free Trade, and if he signs for colonies and commerce as well as ships, he can *only do* all this by means of a free Press. The Press is the interpreter between the men of thought and the men of labor. Great thoughts are born in hidden places, and come forth unshaped and often incomprehensible. They speak a language not understood of the people. They require an interpreter to go forth with them into the world, an interpreter with strong lungs, great fluency of speech, and great power of making abstruse matters plain—an interpreter that can command attention and utilize that attention when gained. Such an interpreter is the Press. In physics and in morals, to cause the application of a great invention destined to change the nature of all human affairs, or to give practical force to a newly found truth capable of preventing the most misses of human misery, the only agent is a free Press. It must be free, or it will not be believed: it must be unfettered, or it will not be respected. But alone, and unshared by any competitor, a free Press holds the prerogative, denied to Kings and Emperors and Ministers of State, of dispelling popular delusions, *and of gradually but surely disseminating truth*. If Napoleon III. meditates a destruction of the present suicidal commercial system in France he must set a *free Press to work, or Ignorance will be* too strong for him. Let him remember how many thousands of columns of this newspaper closely filled with speeches and essays, were required to convince, *first, our people that Corn Laws created* scarcity of food, and, secondly, our farmers that they might give up Protection and yet carry on their business with a profit. Those speeches and those essays were read and meditated over because the English nation had confidence that they appeared in an arena *where there was a free stage and no favor for every* advocate for and against. When Cobden spoke a thousand Cobdens next morning addressed a thousand English audiences; when Newdegate or Fitzgerald replied the speech was as faithfully multiplied. Every man thus had the facts and arguments constantly before him, and formed his own conviction from abundant reading.

As moderators in the great controversy, we often pointed the moral, summed up the arguments, or called attention to a fact; but it was the full, fair, fearless publicity, the unfettered discussion of this question, which obtained the result so simply referred to by *Mr. Cobden* on Thursday night—"There is generally plenty to eat." There is no other plan. If France is not to drop astern and to be a mere population of very small cultivators taxed to the utmost to fatten a small class of inefficient manufacturers, a free press must be allowed to go forth and dispel the crass ignorance which weighs over the land. If the Emperor's course is really onward this must be one of his earliest steps.

But we must confess that we have no great desire to *see in action such a French Press such as existed* under the Constitutional Monarchy. No friend either of France or of the Press itself would wish to see that Press of Paris reinstated in the position which it held under Louis Philippe. In those days the French Press was no more really independent than it is at this moment. Every paper was the organ either or an individual, who wished to make his paper the ladder to political power, or of a political party, doing for it what the party did for itself in the Tribune. It praised and defended every act of the party and decried everything opposed to it, of course postponing the interest of the public to that of its own little circle. The Press sunk to the office of being trumpeter to some political adventurer. Most of our political coteries, and most of our statesmen ardently desire to see the English Press in the same condition. Many an able man is quite intolerant of an honest exponent of public opinion, where he is reflected without flattery and criticized without hesitation. Many a blockhead points a witless sneer at an intelligence before which his little dignity pales, and many a man would have his own paper, as Thiers, and Carrel, and Girardin, had their paper. But in England the good sense of the people renders this impossible. Here such a paper cannot find readers. A paper which represents an individual or a section, is as destitute of influence as the newsboy who calls it in the street. Unhappily this has not been so in France. The idea of a paper *really independent*, with *views of its own*, and no interest except in its own success, and that only based on the public welfare, never seems to have occurred to a French journalist. In the days of their freedom they were all pure *partisans*, and all violent, as speakers and writers who carry no great authority are apt to be. Accordingly, when a man whom they had fiercely opposed rose to power, nothing seemed more natural than that he should suppress them. One paper there is which has been to a considerable extent an exception to the remarks which, in a spirit of friendly warning, we have just made. The *Débats* has always been more upon the English model of a newspaper than any other French journal. Accordingly, every Government since the Consulate has respected it, and, although often speaking under great restraint, it always commands attention and its articles bear a certain intrinsic authority. When the days of freedom shall come again,—and we hope they may be near,—will the French Press and the French public remember their past experiences and profit by the lesson?

THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.

The French army of occupation in Italy, organized since the beginning of the present month and placed under the command-in-chief of Marshal Vaillant, formerly Major-General of the army of Italy, is composed of the following elements:

1. A general staff, including one general of brigade, Gen. Jamais, chief of the staff; one lieutenant-colonel of the staff, M. Hanezaud, two chefs d'escadron, and four captains. 2. Five divisions of infantry, occupying different points: the First, D'Autemarre's, being at Milan; the Second, Ulrich's, one brigade at Milan and the other, with artillery, at Bergamo; the Third, Bazaine's, at Paris; the Fourth, Vinoy's, at Cremona and Piacenza; the Fifth, Forey-Carey's, at Parma. Each of these divisions has two batteries or 12 pieces of the model 3. Two brigades of cavalry, one of lancers, under Gen. de Rochebouet; one of hussars, under Gen. Desvaux, at Milan. In that city are also the staff of the engineers, under Gen. Couturier; the staff of the artillery, under Gen. ——; the Intendance, under M. Fage, and the administrative services.

Besides this army of 50,000 men, which will occupy Lombardy until further orders, there are several corps which have not been able to return home, particularly the cavalry divisions of Desvaux and Partouneaux, now on their way by the Corniche road for France; and lastly, the reserve batteries of artillery and the parks which are at Paris, and also the siege material now in course of removal, from the environs of Peschiera and Verona, to Chambéry, and Suza.

The Emperor is said to have sent orders to Marshal Vaillant, in Italy, not to allow the troops there to receive ovations from the Italians, but to maintain a reserved attitude.

THE BATHS OF SAINT SAUVEUR.

A letter from Saint Sauveur says: "The Emperor and Empress will arrive at Tarbes on the 10th. Their Majesties will sleep at the chateau of M. Pene, and will take their first bath at St. Sauveur in the morning of the 12th. They are to take in all 16 baths, one per day, 24 personal escorts, carpenters and gardeners are employed in and about the bath house, and whilst the baths and conditions they create the fathers have to manage as well as they can. Two bath-rooms were constructed, one for the Emperor, the other for the Empress. They are elegantly fitted up, and are Italian in form, like those of the Pitti palace, and are gray marble. The Emperor and Empress and their suites are to occupy three houses situated in one of the extremities of the village, which consists of only one street. The furniture for the three houses has been brought from the palace at Pau. Sixty infantry and ten cavalry soldiers of the guard are to be in attendance on their Majesties. It is by direction of Dr. Saint that the Emperor and Empress are going to pass their short season at Saint Sauveur."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree to the effect that foreign shares and securities may be negotiated at the Bourse after two-fifths of their value has been paid up. Previously it was necessary that seven-tenths should be paid up.

A report had been current in Paris that a duel had taken place between Marshals Canrobert and Niel, and that the former had been killed. The *Pays*, of Friday, announces, however, that Canrobert had left for Vichy, where he would remain some days before resuming his duties as commander of the *corps d'armée* at Nancy. The *Patrie* also announces the departure of Marshal Niel for Toulouse to preside at the sitting of the Council General of that Department.

The projected fortifications at Antwerp were exciting increased attention at Paris. It was expected that as soon as the bill authorizing the works passed the Belgian Legislature, the *Moniteur* would contain a decree for the formation of an army of the north, to consist of 60,000 men, with head quarters at Lille.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, was not to visit Biarritz.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The Central Republic—Military Organization—Movements of Garibaldi—The Papal States—The Settlement of the Italian Question.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

At the first meeting of the National Assembly of Florence, M. Ricasoli stated, in the most positive terms, that a delegate from Tuscany having had an interview with the Emperor previous to his departure from Italy, his Majesty gave him the assurance:

"1. That there should be no armed intervention. 2. That the wishes of the country, legally expressed, should be listened to. We received similar assurances from King Victor Emanuel. The latter," M. Ricasoli proceeded to say, "*while recommending us* to preserve internal order, and not to furnish any pretext to foreign armies, concluded with advising the people of Central Italy boldly to follow his own example, in repressing all grief and awaiting with *intrepidity the moment when the fate of Italy* should be decided. Encouraged by these solemn declarations, repeated to our delegates *at Paris and London, and not yielding to timid counsels*, the Government immediately took measures to convoke the representatives of the nation, who in giving utterance to the wishes of the public, might convey the legitimate expression thereof to the Emperor Napoleon, the arbiter of peace and war, and in all the potentates who would propose to settle the affairs of Italy in a permanent manner. The Tuscans have nobly replied to the just expectations of the world at this solemn moment."

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW ARMY.

The *Independente*, of Turin, Aug. 11, has the following:

"The army of the line of Central Italy will consist of 40,000 men; Garibaldi will be at its head, and have with him Ulloa, Ribotti, Mezzacapo,

SUICIDES IN ABROAD.

Assorted Varieties of Self-Murder.

On the 1st of August we gave a list of twenty-six suicides which had occurred in different parts of the country during the previous fortnight, and commented upon the alarming prevalence of the mania for self-murder. The record of similar occurrences for the month of August is very full. We gather the following as the results of a month; eight persons having committed suicide by poison; seven by shooting; six by suffocating; thirteen by hanging; others by cutting the throat; and both sexes are reported from five States. Nineteen cases, out of twenty mentioned, attempts are reported:

BY POISONING.

1. In Philadelphia, a young married woman, Rosanna Dey, residing in Vine-street, committed suicide by taking arsenic, which she had obtained to destroy the lives of her two children by administering the poison to them. The woman died, but the children recovered. One is an infant, and the other a boy six years old. Mrs. Dey's age was 28 years. She is reported to have committed the deed in consequence of extreme poverty. She had been deserted by her husband, and having received a notice from her landlord to quit the premises she occupied, she expended her last penny in the fatal drug.

2. At Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14, a cabinet-maker, named Jesse F. Warner, an Englishman, 56 years of age, took strychnine. He had been twice married, had lived unhappily with his last wife, and a separation had been mutually agreed upon the day before his committing suicide. Warner was a very respectable man, a church member, and leaves four children, besides his troublesome wife.

3. At Jersey City, an old lady, Mrs. Lucretia Bunn, 70 years of age, disappointed about a certain piece of property, took laudanum one Sunday evening.

4. At Roxbury, Mass., Wm. C. Bancroft took an ounce of laudanum. He was a stranger in the place, and no cause is assigned for the suicide. He went into a store on Tremont-street and called for some liquor, stating that he was ill with the diarrhœa. The liquor was given him, and before drinking he turned the contents of a bottle into it. After drinking he sat down in a chair and made the remark that in ten minutes he should be a dead man.

5. At Dover, Ohio, Aug. 12, Thomas Wilson took strychnine. He was an Englishman, about 45 years old. He is said to have been destitute of money, and had experienced disappointment in finding favor for a new patented process for under-draining. To rid himself of his troubles, he procured opium and strychnine, and took the latter.

6. Another Philadelphian, a man named John J. Hahn, a stone-dealer, doing business at No. 616 Noble-street, took morphine in his room at the Franklin House, and was found dead. He left the following valedictory letter, addressed to his wife, whom he had cast on the previous day in Elizabethtown, N. J., accompanied by her three children:

DEAR WIFE—This course pursued will institute a public inquiry, and that my nerves and eye-sight debars me almost altogether from giving the mass of correspondence to the proper persons, I am induced to resort to the last of earthly acts. My reflections have become clear, and your unfeeling conduct, and adoption an abandoned course of life; and by snatching his windows, and otherwise rendering existence a burden.

7. At New-York, Aug. 21, a young man named B. F. Pell, shot himself because his wife had removed him for drinking. The same week, a German named Fenner, shot himself in Howard-street for some cause unknown.

8. At Middleburg, Va., a negro named Charles, owned by Miss Elizabeth Morgan, accidentally shot another negro, and instantly killed himself from remorse.

BY DROWNING.

9. A woman named Campbell, who lived in Hartford, is missing, and it is supposed that she has drowned herself. Some articles of dress, identified as having belonged to her, were found on the bank of the river. She had lived unhappily with her husband, who is supposed to be partially insane. In the pocket of her dress was found the following letter, addressed to her brother in Boston:

"Dear Brother—Take care of my children. God bless you. You were the only friend."

Besides other letters were found torn up, but were put together and read. One was from a sister, apparently; all were fault-finding, and one threatening.

10. At Cincinnati, Aug. 24, a Swiss named John Senin, just arrived from the Rocky Mountains, drowned himself in the Ohio River. It appears that he had left behind him a "sweetheart" in Switzerland, and that he had expected to have had $200 to take to her, but had been disappointed. He left the following letter addressed to Dr. Louis, Aug. 19, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND—It is with the greatest pain to confess that I can no longer bear the burden of this life. I am the most unhappy of men. In the Rocky Mountains I had many adventures. I arrived from there on the 18th. I intended to drown myself on the boat, so I am followed by many enemies who desired me. What misfortune! Is my life unendable in my fate! and how many dangers surround me!

I have to My. C. Chouteau two large letters in explanation of what I am going to do, and a narrative of my adventures, and my last farewell to my beloved America. I have found in America many generous men, but most generous of all, Mr. Charles Chouteau. Oh, Heaven! what happiness I've experienced with him. I will give you more (better) explanation, but the public is not to get possessed. Them love I prefer to die. How often have I prayed on my knees, and death looked lovingly in my face! I will not cut asunder the thread which binds me to virtue. I have written the whole to my brother, to whom I send my trunk and all my money. Farewell, dear friend, farewell! Soon shall I have delivered the best part. He who loves you too well.

JOHN STOLL.

11. At New-Orleans a German sailor, Henry Claussner, drowned himself while drunk. He was employed on the barge Helena.

12. At Cleaveerville, Ohio, an Englishman named Samuel Rimes, a gardener, drowned himself in Lake Erie. He was married in Cleveland a few days before his death, but in a pocket of his clothing was found a letter written in the early part of June from a former wife in England, which contained the information that his children were well, and that one of his sons had recently married. This letter he received, it is probable, subsequent to his marriage to a second wife, and it is presumed from all the circumstances which could be discovered that in a fit of remorse he had killed himself.

13.—A few days since, the clothing of an unknown man was found on the bank of the Niagara River, at Schlosser. Subsequently, a body was found near Youngstown, which was not identified, but considered to be that of the person whose clothing was found above. It is now supposed that the man drowned was the Rev. Dr. McClure, a Presbyterian clergyman of Marseille, Ohio, who, on Friday, Dr. McClure left home in an unsound state of mind, and a dispatch was sent to Niagara Falls, stating that he was supposed to be there, and desiring inquiries to be made.

14. A lunatic in New-Orleans, named Constantin Dourneaud, a Frenchman, 35 years old, committed suicide on the 16th August, in a singular manner. About 10½ P. M. he heard cries of fire, exclaiming that the house was after him trying to kill him. His wife tried to pacify him, but he burst open the door, rushed out into La Harpe-street, and threw himself into the gutter, which is about two feet deep, between Prieur and Johnson streets. His wife aroused another man in the same house, and they ran out and carried the lunatic in. Before they could shut the door, however, he broke from them, and again threw himself into the gutter. This time he clutched the weeds on each side so firmly that they could not tear

BY HANGING.

15. At Pittsburgh, Barbary Rokevy, aged 36, hung herself with a bed-cord, while insane. She rose in bed unnoticed by others, secured in among the straw, and after tying one end of the cord around her neck, and then around the bedstead, she rolled off and broke her neck. She was found a few minutes after and cut down, but she was dead. The family are in easy circumstances and enjoy a respectable position in society.

16. At Sandwich, Vt., Elder McCarthy hung himself. He was 49 years old, and was a respectable citizen. He had been for some time afflicted with fits.

17. At Sudbury, Vt., George A. Mitchell, Professor of Music at the Charleston Seminary, hung himself while insane. He was 29 years of age, and was well known in Vermont as a teacher of music.

BY THROAT-CUTTING.

18. In New-York, Mr. Nowlin Miner, an old resident of the Eleventh Ward, recently committed suicide by cutting his throat in the presence of one of his children. He was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

IN CALIFORNIA.

19, 20. The San Francisco papers of Aug. 8, just received by Overland Mail, report the following cases of suicide in that city: Dr. A. Spuehr committed suicide yesterday at the Globe Hotel, No. 243 Dupont-street. He arrived here recently on the ship Grey Feather. He was accompanied by his wife, who is now living in the interior. It is stated that on the passage out he attempted suicide by taking a dose of opium.....At a late hour on Saturday night, Aug. 6, a man, whose name is unknown, went to Cummings-worth's drug store on Front-street, and wrote a physician's order for thirty grains of morphine. As the prescription was regularly made out, the apothecary unhesitatingly gave him the drug, presuming him to be a physician. The prescription was signed G. As the man left the store he was accosted by a person named Clark, who knew him by sight. Clark complied with his invitation to take a drink, and they went together to a saloon. He called for some beer, and the barkeeper observed that he took a paper parcel from his pocket and poured the contents into the glass. After drinking he said to the barkeeper, "I do not wish to die in your house," and thereupon walked over to the Philadelphia House, on Pacific-street, and sat down. Presently he fell from his seat to the floor, and, under the impression that he was intoxicated, the proprietor of the house carried him out and laid him on the sidewalk. It was soon discovered that he was dying, and medical assistance was called, but too late.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Unsuccessful attempts at suicide are reported from all parts of the country, in numbers almost equal to the aggregate of the foregoing record. We note only a few of these cases:

At Roxbury, Mass., Mr. John Hill, who resides on Smith-street, made an attempt on his life with a razor. He had partially succeeded, when his design was frustrated by his daughter, who secured the razor, thereby saving the life of her father. Domestic difficulties are assigned as the cause.

At Washington, Aug. 30, a man named Brown, who had been an inmate of the Old Soldiers' Home, but who had been discharged for drunkenness, called at a drug-store and asked for 15 grains of corrosive sublimate, 15 drops of muriatic acid, and 1 oz. of rose-water. He said he wanted it for a wash. It was given him accordingly, and he left the store, but returned in about half an hour, and throwing the bottle on the counter, exclaimed: "Save me, I have killed myself," and fell upon the floor.

At Louisville, Ky., a young man named Geo. C. Holmes, called at a drug store for five cents' worth of laudanum, then walked to the soda stand, called for a glass of soda, put the laudanum into it, and drank it before he could be stopped. He then left the store, saying, "Good day," and instructing those in the store, if any one called for him, to tell them that he "had done it, and they needn't trouble themselves any further;" but was finally persuaded to return and swallow an antidote, which saved his life.

At New-Orleans, a woman named Mary Russell a patient in the Charity Hospital, formerly from St. Paul's, Minnesota, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the side with a pistol. She said she had concealed the pistol to kill her seducer, but failing to find him, attempted her own life.

A deserted wife in Cincinnati took a large dose of strychnine, and left a touching letter, addressed to her faithless husband, but prompt remedies saved her life. Her letter was as follows:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1859.

DEAR JAMES: I have just passed another night of torture and in the most heart rending agony. I see you going to destruction and I cannot live. I think how often I have pleaded with you to be truthful, and how you might have been happy with your family, without fear of that awful hell to which you have told me you were tending.

You have doomed me to this unnatural act by forcing from me what I have labored for years to retain; and not satisfied with that, you have treated me most cruelly, leaving me in delicate health to the wretched charity of a cold and heartless world.

JAMES, I have written to you many times with a trembling hand, and my heart agonizing as though a hundred daggers were piercing it.

This is the last (time I shall address you. I bid you farewell, and I hope you may live to repent of the crime you have compelled me to commit, and the sorrows you have caused to others.

JAMES, I beseech you to repent, and to seek that beautiful religion you once possessed.

I cannot close without saying to that gentlemen—the physician whom ——— brought to my house—that I owe a thousand blessings for the kindness with which he spoke to me when he saw me in so much sorrow and trouble. I have waited a long time for you to redeem the promise you made to me the last time you were at home.

Oh, James, do learn to be truthful. May God forgive you for all the deception you have imposed upon me, and yet return you to the path of virtue you have forsaken.

The other cases of attempted suicide have no remarkable features; domestic troubles seem to have been the inciting cause in nearly every instance.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The McFarlen Habeas Corpus—Application of Hugh McFarlen.—The examination in this case was continued, and Mrs. Jane Duncan was sworn for the relator: I am a married woman, and reside No. 91 East Thirtieth-street; I am the wife of Francis Duncan, who has a brown-stone yard in this City; I know Mr. and Mrs. McFarlen, and have known them for seven or eight years; I lived in their house in 1858; I rented a part of their house for one year; I did not remain but about seven months; I know Mr. McFarlen's character for peace and quiet; he is a very gentlemanly and quiet man, or was so all the time I knew him; Mrs. McFarlen is a very bad tempered woman; there was no peace for any one where she was, while we were there; she was always scolding her husband when he came to the house; she was always wanting money; and when she did not get it she would get much excited and use very offensive language to him; she was always abusing his friends, and called them very low; I never heard Mr. McFarlen reply to her in similar language; he always remained quiet; she was always finding fault with my servants, and complaining of them to me, and all about nothing; she quarreled with her servant girl and threw the girl's clothes out in the yard; I put their clothes in my kitchen, and she abused me for that; these scenes were constantly occurring while we were there; at the end of the seven months or thereabouts, I had a conversation with Mr. McFarlen about leaving; Mrs. McFarlen had tried to push my door open, and had told people about the house that we were very low people; we left the house three days afterwards; Mr. McFarlen was a good provider for his wife and family; he was even bountiful in this particular.

On cross-examination, witness said the house was then vacant, because, as she believed, of the acts of Mrs. McFarlen; witness never quarreled with Mrs. McFarlen; she could have had plenty of grounds if she had been disposed to have thus engaged with that lady; witness never saw Mr. McFarlen give his wife any money for she was never where she had an opportunity.

Cornelius L. Purdy, sworn for the relator—I reside at No. 149 East Thirty-second-street; I am a job carpenter; I knew Mr. McFarlen very well, and did equally well know his wife about five years ago; I hired a part of their house; I hired it for a year in 1854, but only remained until the middle of April; they lived in the house at the same time; I know Mr. McFarlen's character; he is a remarkably quiet and peacable man, and always has been since I have known him; when in their house I took Mrs. McFarlen to be of a quarrelsome disposition; I observed Mr. McFarlen's treatment of his wife; I never saw anything but kind treatment while I was there; I frequently heard Mrs. McFarlen talking in a very excitable manner, but could not exactly understand her words; I never heard any reply from him; I can relate a circumstance that occurred in the yard; my girl once complained that Mrs. McFarlen and her girl had assaulted her, (my servant;) in the Winter my wife told me she could no longer live in the house; Mrs. McFarlen found I was going, and begged me to remain; I told her it was impossible to remain in the house with her if she was going to quarrel continually with my family; she admitted that she was not of a very agreeable temper, but promised to do better in the future; whether she did or not behave better I could not say, but the complaints from my family came very thick afterwards; I once noticed a scratch on Mrs. McFarlen's face; she told me she fell from a stool and hurt herself while putting up curtains.

On cross-examination nothing important was elicited.

William Compton sworn for the respondent: I am acquainted with Mr. McFarlen; I was acquainted with Mrs. McFarlen before she was married; I became acquainted with Mrs. McFarlen in Bensonstreet; I have met Mr. McFarlen in that house; I think Mr. McFarlen became acquainted with the lady who is now his wife at that house, but don't know; he was familiar with her; he frequented the house; reputation of the house was bad; the house was in Catharine-lane, and not in Benson-street; (both names have relation to the same street;) a lady by the name of Russell kept the house—at least that was the name she went by; the lady present as Mrs. McFarlen is the lady who kept the house under the name of Russell; I could not tell what Mr. McFarlen's business was there; the house was furnished with plain mahogany furniture; I do not know the time they were married; I did not know when he visited; I don't recollect going to any other such house with him; I used to see him in the house in Catherine-lane; I once saw him in bed with "Miss Russell," now Mrs. McFarlen; this must have been eight or ten years ago; one James McCune, of No. 2 Washington Market, and one George Driscoll, who lives in Greenwich-street, near Hammond, used to go to the house in company with me.

Cross-examination—Since I have known Mr. McFarlen he has been a peaceable man; I have not known of his visiting any house of ill-fame since he was married; about the same time that we visited

Mrs. Saunders was dead; that is Mrs. McFarlen—to whom I first supposed.

Direct Examination—I could not tell whether Mr. M. Farlen and the wife was the elder; I considered them both young at that time. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Nenard Woodward et al. vs. Stephen Brooker et al.—Referred to E. C. Benedict to select a suitable person as Receiver, and take the requisite security and report thereon.

Matter of Joseph Delplet Fowler, a lunatic.—Order granted referring to Edgar Ketchum to report a proper person for Committee, &c.

Matter of James Brenden Fowler, an alleged lunatic.—Commission to issue to Edgar Ketchum, Louis J. Bellarie, and Frederick A. Putnam, M. D., to inquire, &c.

Conflagrations.

At Troy.—At midnight, Aug. 29, a fire broke out in the cellar of the building No. 417 River-street, Troy, which resulted in its total destruction, together with all its contents. The fire, it is thought, was the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by Hugh Ranken, Esq., and occupied as follows: The lower cellar by Mr. A. Lunay, who had stored there a large quantity of cider, vinegar, &c., loss about $2,000, no insurance; the next cellar floor and principal was occupied by Mr. S. Helmbreker, as a wholesale grocery and provision store; loss about $5,600; insured for $1,400. The upper part of the building was occupied by Messrs. Ranken and Aiken, —the former had a large quantity of wool and hides, and the latter a lot of rags, bales of cotton, &c., to the value of $4,000, and no insurance. Mr. Ranken's loss is wool, &c., is estimated at $35,000; insured for $20,000. The Manhattan and Market Insurance Companies of New-York had risks to the amount of $5,000 each; the Williamsburgh $3,000, Howard $1,500, Springfield Fire and Marine $1,500,

At Havana, N. Y.—At Havana, a destructive fire occurred Aug. 24; loss, $40,000. It broke out in Skellenger's Block, on the north side of Main-street, adjoining the Canal, in Havana, Schuyler County, consumed the entire block and extended across the railroad, totally destroying Cook's Exchange Buildings, thus making a clean sweep from the canal to the Court-house, and leaving the principal business localities of the village in ruins.

Skellenger's Block was occupied by Skellenger's hardware store, the Havana *Journal* Office, John B. Look, proprietor; Look & Babbit's book and drug store; Corwin's boot and shoe store; Welch's boot and shoe store; Odd Fellows Hall; and Canal Collector's Office. Insurance on block, $3,000; on contents, $5,500. Look's loss on printing-office and bookstore will hardly fall below $4,000; total loss on block, above insurance, $25,000. The Exchange Buildings were occupied by A. Campbell, dry goods; Beeby & Estabrook, dry goods and hardware; Jacob Walker, dry goods; Geo. W. Hitchcock, dry goods; Miss M. Gregg, millinery; Dr. Grannis, dentist; Walker & Fitzpatrick, Contractor's Office, and J. B. Wilkins, Justice.

At Fairhaven, Mass.—The fire at Fairhaven, opposite New-Bedford, which was reported by telegraph a day or two ago, destroyed the depôt of the Fairhaven Railroad. The loss was about $6,000, and is fully covered at the Conway Office and Charter Oak Office, at Hartford. There will be no interruption in the business. Preparations are making to rebuild immediately.

A Paris Hotel Desiring to be Placed Rectum in Curia.

We have been requested to publish the following note as an act of justice;—it explains itself:

Grand Hotel du Louvre,
Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

Mons. Editor: Some friends have told me that a Mons. Fooler, who was an American Colonel and was in the war of Italy, has made an attack at my hotel because I do not subscribe for a paper published by a M. Gayett, or Gayetty, in New-York. I do not know if M. Fooler is the editor of M. Gayetty's paper or not; but I beg you the privilege to say to your American people who honor my hotel with so much patronage, that I wish always to receive such papers in my *salon* as will give them most pleasure. I have already subscribed for the New York Times, the *Intelligence* of Washington, the *Herald* and many more. I do not know M. Gayetty's paper, nor what is its name, I have inquired of very many honorable Americans if I should take it, and every one of them tells me that M. Bennett's *Herald* answers the same purpose, and that so long as I get that paper I do not need to have M. Gayetty's also.

I hope the American editors who have copied M. le Colonel Fooler's *very unjust attack into their columns* will also copy this letter, and that the American people will know from it my desire always to provide for my hotel every comfort, both intellectual and physical, which they can wish for. If M. Gayetty will send me one or two of his papers, and they are discreetly worthy, I will subscribe for it.

I have the honor, Mons. Editor, to subscribe myself, your humble servant,

The Director of the Hotel du Louvre.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, there has been more activity in Wool. The demand has been *more animated, from the trade and from manufacturers.* The receipts have been decidedly less extensive, and the *principal holders have not manifested* any disposition to force their supplies on the market. Prices have been *generally well supported*, and, for some very desirable lots, rather firmer rates have been obtained. The total *receipts of Domestic Wool* have been 1,744 bales, including 863 bales by the Erie Railroad, 220 bales by the North River boats, 74 bales by the Hudson River Railroad, 233 bales coastwise from Philadelphia, 127 bales from Baltimore, 164 bales from New-Orleans, 35 bales from Matagorda, and 28 bales from Galveston. The total imports of Foreign Wool have reached 751 bales. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during each of the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31
Domestic, bales	2,199	1,440	3,762	1,744
Foreign, bales	1,317	326	923	751
Total, bales	3,516	1,766	4,685	2,495
Grand total in four weeks, bales				12,462

Sales have been reported here, during the week, of 200,000 lbs Domestic Fleece at, according to quality, from 35c.@55c., chiefly at 45c.@50c., with small selected lots at much higher figures; 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 30c.@50c. for low No. 1 to choice extra, chiefly at 32c.@40c.; 30,000 lbs. California unwashed and washed, at 20c.@32c.; 20,000 lbs. Canada *Fleece at 35c.@30c.; 150 bales Donskol at 18c.; 50* bales East India, 70 bales washed Morocco, 40 bales *Oporto, 100 bales Mexican, 700 bales Peruvian, 350* bales unwashed Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 30,*000 lbs. Rio Grande, and 120 bales Cordova, all on* private terms....Of the business in Wool, during the *month of August, Messrs. Tillkampf* and Kitching remark in their monthly circular that "the demand for Wool was less during the first and middle part of August than towards the close of it. Sellers, in general, showing more of a disposition to meet buyers, caused quite a number of important sales, and thus established not only firmer prices, but an advance in several kinds of both foreign and domestic Wools. The sales of our Native Fleece have been, as a whole, larger than expected, and a fair supply is arriving from the interior. Pulled Wool continues in good demand at our quotations, and holders are firm. Texas Wool has been selling at a slight advance, and the best descriptions are most in demand. California Wool is not moving at the prices it is held at, and must remain neglected so long as other Wools of better quality are offering at moderate rates. The common and low grades of it also suffer when in competition with low qualities of different kinds of Wool of better qualifications. Fine Foreign Wool has been quiet, with the exception of Cape Wool, the sales of which have been important, with an improvement in prices. Fine qualities, free of burrs, are in good request; but Mestizo is not active, because of its being more or less burry. Medium grades, without or with a few burrs only, are looked after, at a slight advance. Low Wools are, in some instances, held at higher rates, caused by the rise in the foreign markets. Holders are more firm than before, else the sales would have been much larger."

In Boston, the demand has been fair and sales have been made of 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 304 bales Cape, and 140 bales Mediterranean and South American at full prices. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20, this year, reached 29,613 bales Domestic, and 23,713 Foreign, against 21,374 bales Domestic, and 12,490 bales foreign same time in 1858....In Providence, sales have been made of 45,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 30c.@55c.; 470 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 50c.; with 3,000 lbs. Foreign, at 26c.@31c. ℔ lb....In Philadelphia, during the week, the demand has been good, and holders have exhibited increased firmness. Sales have been reported of 130,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, including 40,000 lbs. three-quarter and full blood, at 45c.@46½c.; 5,000 lbs. quarter and full blood, at 45½c.; 10,000 lbs. common and tub-washed, at 37½c.@38c., all cash....In Troy, N. Y., 80,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece have been disposed of, at 36c.@44c., averaging a trifle over 41c. ℔ lb....No important transactions have occurred in other domestic markets....The Leavenworth and St. Louis papers report further receipts of Wool from New-Mexico.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, brings us mail advices from the principal English Markets to the 20th of August. These advices contain reports of the Foreign and Colonial Wool Sales, at London, to the close of business on the 19th. The attendance of buyers at each day's sales had been large, and all kinds of Wools had changed hands briskly at full quotations. Several parcels had been taken for export to the Continent. The sales had had the effect of restricting private business; yet prices were well sustained. The Wool Sales, early in the month, at Liverpool, having supplied the pressing wants of buyers dependent on that market, the subsequent transactions had been limited, but at very firm prices....At Leith, on the 16th of August, there had been sold at auction 4,548 bales of Cape and Native Wools, and the whole was attended by a numerous company of Scotch and foreign buyers, were competed vigorously for the lots offered, especially the half-breeds and the better classes of white-laid Cheviots, which were well cleared out at an advance of about 2d. ℔ stone upon the prices realized at June sale, notwithstanding that the general run of the Wools was inferior in quality and condition to those sold in June....In Doncaster, during the season, there had been marketed 152,740 stones of Wool, as follows: June 11, 7,700 stones; June 15, 17,080; June 25, 30,480; July 2, 35,800; July 9, 17,980; July 16, 15,200; July 23, 15,600; Aug. 5, 11,900—making a total of 152,740 stones.... In Bradford, and the other Provincial Markets, transactions had been light, yet prices had not varied....From Breslau, Prussia, we have accounts to the first week in August. "Business has been exceedingly lively, with a rising tendency of prices, and very extensive sales of all descriptions. It is very likely that this state of the market will continue, and even improve, as our home manufacturers, during the time of the Italian war, neglected to provide their wants, and a very great number of them is presently forced to purchase almost at any price. The chief demand prevailed for good Polish and Posen clothing wool, at from 76 to 86 thalers; do. refuse at from 65 to 72 thalers. Silesian fleeces at from 66 to 95 thalers; do. slipes at from 65 to 75 thalers and lambs' at from 90 to 100 thalers. Besides a large number of country manufacturers, we had Berlin Hamburg, French and Switzerland wholesale buyers in the market, as well as many Netherland manufacturers, who all have been very active, and purchasing, together, a quantity of about 6 000 cwts. Fresh imports from Posen, Poland, Austria, and Russia at the same period have been likewise very important, and amounting to nearly 6,000 cwts."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 13,265 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 16,419 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,964 bushels Oats, and 127 bbls. of Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to day of 200 bbls. Montreal Pots, for export, at $5 43¾; 60 bbls. Pots, City inspection, chiefly at $5 50; and small lots of Pearls at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been decidedly most active to-day, sales having been effected of 6,000 mats Java, on speculation, at private bargain,—understood as including all of this description available under 15¾c.; 650 bags Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; 1 636 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; and 5,850 bags do., at auction, at 10¾c.@12¾c., averaging 11c. ℔ lb., and indicating a material improvement in the market.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, only 500 bales at unaltered prices.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales, to-day, of delaines, silks, ribbons, and shawls were generally well attended, and in the main passed off satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The available supply of State, especially at new, is quite limited, and as this description is inquired for, to a fair extent, it brings rather firmer prices. Western brands, however, are generally plenty, heavy and drooping, the demand being quite moderate. We have heard of sales of 7,400 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4 05@$4 25 for old, and $4 30@$4 40 for new; extra do. at $4 40@$4 60 for old, and $4 65@$4 80 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 05@$4 35; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 40@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 45@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 65@$5 10 for poor to good old, and $5 15@$5 35 for ordinary to choice new ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 10@ 4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 05@ 4 40
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Standard Superfine Western	4 05@ 4 35
Extra Wisconsin	4 40@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 65@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 75@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour has not varied much. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ℔ bbl. About 150 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $4 50@$5 06 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FIRE-CRACKERS.—Sales have been reported of 3,000 boxes No. 1 Canton at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 8,750 bushels, in lots, including new white Western on terms not ascertained; prime to choice new white Kentucky at $1 48@$1 50; ordinary to good new *white Southern at $1 31@$1 40*; and prime new red Kentucky and Southern, chiefly at $1 25 ℔ bushel. *Corn has been more sought after* and has advanced. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,600 bushels at 78c.@80c. for old mixed Western, in store; *81c.@81½c. for new mixed do.*, afloat and delivered; and 83c. for ordinary yellow Northern, ℔ bushel. *Rye is in request at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Sales* 1,750 bushels. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 35c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 300 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in lively request to-day at previous figures.

HOPS—The demand is fair and prices are sustained.

IRON—Sales, to-day, 150 tons Scotch Pig at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Has been quiet, though quotations have not varied.

LUMBER—In Albany, during the week, the demand has been fair and readily met, at rather languid prices. The Albany *Journal* says that "the demand has not been confined to any particular locality, but has been scattered throughout the entire manufacturing country along the coast of New England, New-York and New-Jersey. We notice foreign orders in market for common pines for shipment to Australia. The stock of lumber in market is ample, and the assortment perfect. For the most part holders are anxious to realize, and we are of the belief that if dealers would embrace the present time they could lay in their Fall and Winter stock to great advantage. *Shippers at Buffalo and Oswego have advised their* correspondents here that a speedy advance in canal freights can be looked for, and a letter received yesterday morning from the latter place already announces a strike and an *advance demanded. The receipts for the week have* been moderate, boats being detained by the low stage of water in the canal. The stock to come forward from Canada and Michigan is still large, and the great bulk of the daily receipts are from this section. From the Chemung country the shipments are moderate, and perhaps are scarcely equal to previous seasons. The figures for boards and scantling show a falling off compared with the corresponding week of last season, but as the canal week this year does not close till this night, the arrivals of this day may more than make up the deficiency. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, No.
1850	139,155,860	24,044	21,376	94,728,930
1851	157,793,453	25,431	104,330	60,505,740
1852	199,408,718	22,760	165,076	58,681,936
1853	240,305,999	22,825	12,072	71,474,589
1854	196,141,751	15,543	14,846	70,970,923
1855	140,623,612	38 249	5,290	65,972,559
1856	128,978,558	54,099	8 970	57,323,825
1857	144 483,302	39,860	49 561	109,093,431
1858	166 064,756	19,147	83,645	77,083,971
1859	175 045,762	35,719	56,618	89,359,503

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 701 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22c. @25c.; and 400 hhds. Clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 16c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin and Tar have been quiet to-day. Of Crude Turpentine, 300 bbls. were reported sold at $3 43¾ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at 45½c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Sperm is in good demand, and is firm. Whale, Linseed and Lard Oil are in limited request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 12½, closing at $14 75 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime. ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 70,334 bbls., against 90,501 bbls. Aug. 1, 1859, and 29,274 bbls. Sept. 1, 1858. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is improving. Sales to-day 1,000 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and languid; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25@$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 75@$7 87½ for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime. ℔ bbl. Stock of Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 24,290 tcs. and bbls., against 28,995 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1859, and 9,129 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1858. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 16c.@22c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at from 5½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 950 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6½c.; 160 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7½c.; 164 boxes Havana, with some bags, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales to day 150 bbls., in lots, at 23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb, and fifteen tons Linseed Cake on private terms. For London: 100 tons Linseed Cake at 20s. For Hamburgh: by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENGERS IN the *Saxonia*, in her recent passage from Hamburg, in taking leave of her commander, beg leave to express to him, and through him to his officers, their deep sense of obligation for the uniform kindness and urbanity they have experienced during the whole trip. Intercourse with Capt. Fayen has converted what usually is a landsman is a most uncomfortable time, into a fortnight's holiday, and parting seems like parting with an old and well-tried friend. Our best wishes for the happiness of him, and that attend him, our earnest prayer is, that a portion of the happiness which during the recent trip he has contributed unto us, may ever accompany him through life. T. S. Huntington, S. B. Goodman, Mrs. S. Goodman, Henry Baumann, Mrs. Sophie Abbey, Miss A. Thompson, Amelie Meyer, B. Sarnicke, Mrs. Schacke, on board the Steamship *Saxonia*.

Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HEARTY WOMAN as cook, in a small private family; would like to assist in washing and ironing, and likewise, if required, to do the chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse to a young child; is willing to do the chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 1 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD FAITHFUL SERVANT, a situation as good cook; makes excellent bread and pastry, and can wash and iron to suit the first families in the country. Can be seen at No. 63 Sixth-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE French girl, a situation as general housekeeper; is a good cook, a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work. Apply

The Daily Morth-Star.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dispatches received in Washington from Commodore Lavallette announce that the *Wabash*, flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, would remain in the Bay of Naples until the termination of order in the country. This decision has been sent to the coast of Syria to secure the release of three citizens, who were captured by pirates. All the prisoners have been released, the ransom paid, and the pirates executed. The squadron is also to visit Tripoli, Beyrout, Gaza, Constantinople, Smyrna, Trieste, Genoa, Leghorn, and Gibraltar, touching at Malta, Algiers, and Tangiers. The squadron will probably be absent about 18 months.

Our Kansas correspondence states that one of the Lecompton delegates to the abduction of Dr. Doy has made full confession. It appears that a party named J. J. Hanna, a New-Hampshire man, was the party who bottled Doy and his friends into the hands of the Missourians. One of his accomplices, named Whitney, was induced to turn State's evidence.

A Committee of the friends of the Omaha association, appointed at yesterday's meeting, to consider the best means to further their interests, and secure the accommodation of the projected encampment, ADAMS, Esq., Chairman, and Mr. LAWRENCE WARBURTON, Secretary, met at 4 o'clock, and adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when the Committee will report. Mr. LAWRENCE WARBURTON, a nephew of the late Mr. WARBURTON, who died on the passage out, has been sent to the bed, and is now convalescent.

The ship *Nebraska*, Capt. BUNKER, sailed from Liverpool on the 15th inst., with 400 passengers, for this port. The vessel was taken into the dock at Liverpool, from North Carolina, dredging a channel for the ship. Capt. BUNKER arrived in this port, and has been in charge of the ship, and has been employed in the service of Tompkins-square and 7th Ward Avenue. The ship was very much damaged in the dock, and was docked for repairs. The vessel was taken into the dock at Liverpool, from North Carolina, dredging a channel for the ship. Capt. BUNKER arrived in this port, and has been in charge of the ship, and has been employed in the service of Tompkins-square and 7th Ward Avenue. The ship was very much damaged in the dock, and was docked for repairs.

Mr. BOUCICAULT is at last making what seems to be a vigorous effort to suppress the Slave-trade on the African coast. He has sent one of his Revenue vessels to overhaul the slavers, and has directed the commander to destroy the barracoons and all the slaves found in them. The Slave-trade is now carried on chiefly by Portuguese and Spanish vessels, which are protected from the cruisers of other nations by their flags. The Portuguese Government has issued orders to its officers to assist in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and the Spanish Government has also taken measures to the same end. The Slave-trade is now carried on chiefly by Portuguese and Spanish vessels, which are protected from the cruisers of other nations by their flags. The Portuguese Government has issued orders to its officers to assist in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and the Spanish Government has also taken measures to the same end.

The Mobile Slave Trade.

The Administration has recently taken upon itself to act in the most formal manner, the existence of such a monstrous thing as a Southern Slave-trade with Africa. At the same time the Northern officials of the Government have solemnly protested that no slave ships are, or have been, or could be, fitted out in the Northern sea-ports. We have in the matter Northern information entirely to the discredit of all this, and have been assured, on authority which we have as yet seen no reason to question, that the process of fitting out slavers is carried on openly in Mobile, and that the Collector of that port is the person who explains away the evidence of the fact. The Mobile Register, of the 26th ult., says:

"The Augusta, in which the Alabama Governor and suite returned from Montgomery, arrived at Mobile on Tuesday morning, bringing a cargo of 320 Africans, direct from the coast of Africa. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Augusta, reports that he left the coast of Africa on the 15th ult. He sailed from Cape Palmas, and touched at Monrovia, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. He reports the health of the coast as good. The Africans were very quiet yesterday. Flour was scarce, Sierra Leone having been in light supply and half famished, while Western and Southern brands were freely offered, and were depressed. The total receipts of flour at Mobile since January 1st, 1857, were 225,000 bbls. Wheat was very dull and droopy. Corn was darker and scarce. Pork declined materially. The inquiry was less active. Lard was scarce, and sales were small. Hams were in fair demand. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Arrivals by Rail.—The Fast and Future Worship Boys. First the Ashtabula, a mere empty, go to see Mr. Horse at the Astor House. Immediately upon his arrival, and with good-bye. Mr. Horse recommends the Astor House, and says he has no objection to up in exports.

Arrivals by Boat.—If there is one thing more than another, however, which it behooves us to remember, it is that one good Mayor does not render good Mayors of no importance in all time coming. The fact that Mr. TIEMANN has been a better Mayor than his predecessors, does not make Mayor Hoss the chief cause why the people do away with Mayor Hoss. Mayor Hoss recommends the best good-bye. Mr. Horse recommends the Astor House, immediately upon his arrival, and with

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

The Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee.

The Democratic Young Men's General Committee are requested to assemble at Mozart Hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

Resolved, That it is expedient to choose in this County, the election of commissioners of jurors to be conducted by the whole electorate from the City to its State Convention.

There was a decided extension against the nomination for Governor, and for Lieutenant-Governor, by the Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, Sept. 8, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of delegates to the Convention to be held at Albany, Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting one Delegate at Large, and one Alternate, to represent this District in the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 18th of September.

Resolved, That the Delegates so chosen to the State Convention are requested to assemble at Mozart Hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

Resolved, That in pursuance of custom in this County, the election of commissioners of jurors to be conducted by the whole electorate from the City to its State Convention.

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Resolved, That in pursuance of custom in this County, the election of commissioners of jurors to be conducted by the whole electorate from the City to its State Convention.

The Tammany General Committee—Mr. Seymour Declines.

A regular Republican General Committee was held last night, at the Tammany Hall Democratic Headquarters, in Fourteenth street. Chairman Ely presided. The attendance of representative men was large. Mr. Seymour's letter declining the nomination for Governor was read. Mr. Ely said that the Democracy of the State had been watching the course of Mr. Seymour, and they had been disappointed at his refusal to accept the nomination. He had been a true friend to the Democracy, and he hoped that he would yet be induced to change his mind. He moved that the Committee adjourn to meet on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Tammany Hall Democratic Headquarters, in Fourteenth street, to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and to name candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Ely said that he had received a letter from Mr. Seymour, in which he declined to accept the nomination for Governor. He had received the letter that morning, and he had not had time to read it. He would read it to the Committee.

Mr. Ely then read the letter, which was dated Utica, Sept. 7, 1868, and addressed to himself. In it Mr. Seymour declined the nomination for Governor, and said that he had been induced to do so by the fact that the Democratic party was divided, and that he could not unite the party. He thought that the Democratic party could elect a Governor this year, and that the Democratic party could elect a Governor this year, and that the Democratic party could elect a Governor this year, and

The Herald Building, Herald Square, Broadway & 35th St.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL SUPERSTRUCTURE AFFIXED TO THE ROOTS OF THE NATURAL TEETH BY DR. ALLEN, 57 West Twenty-second-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves. Artificial teeth inserted on Allen's Atmospheric Plate, the most perfect in use. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ARTIFICIAL SUPERSTRUCTURE—TEETH INSERTED ON ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE; PAIN AVOIDED; ADVICE GRATIS. DR. MARSH, 5 Union-sq., cor. 16th-st

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A Negro Escapes from Slavery—He is Baptized.

The schooner *Mayflower's Bride* arrived in this port yesterday, the Stock Market to-day is substantially stronger—unexpectedly so to a good many persons. On a number of the Railroads, the prices were equal to the exercise top rates paid on Tuesday afternoon, on the announcement of the heaviest failure of that day, although they had reapsed, in the meantime, full 3 ⅌ cent. It was argued, by some of the operators who were disappointed at the subbornness of the market, that the various deferrals on the *Bear* account, yesterday and the day before, were all influencing materially the momentary demand, but this opinion was dissipated as the dealings of the day progressed, and fresh bidders appeared at prices materially above the closing figures of the day before. It seems that the last movement to the outside pressure. Within the last three weeks he has traded 165 points to the same extent to the Stock Brokers, and easy. Exchange has not yet a very decided advance, indicated, early in the day, a higher and firmer market altogether, than we have reported since the beginning of the week. Demand loans are 6 ⅌ cent. to Bank, at 7 ⅌ cent., and shorter dates are taken with some freedom from regular dealers at Bank rate. Demand loans are 6 ⅌ cent. to Bank, at 7 ⅌ cent., and shorter dates are taken at the same price.

In the Discount market we hear of January paper, double name, of the very best class, outside rate. The receipts of the past week were $1,240,000, and the payments $1,172,000 leaving a surplus over the specie required by the 25 ⅌ cent. rule of $1,674,844 more than the week before. The total receipts of Cotton for the year, to-day, are 1,577,000 bales.

The receipts of Flour at this port for the past week were 49,000 bbls., against 43,000 the week before, and 41,000 bbls. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Wheat were 1,000 bush., against 1,000 bush. the week before, and 1,000 bush. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Corn were 1,000 bush., against 1,000 bush. the week before, and 1,000 bush. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Oats were 1,000 bush., against 1,000 bush. the week before, and 1,000 bush. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Barley were 1,000 bush., against 1,000 bush. the week before, and 1,000 bush. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Rye were 1,000 bush., against 1,000 bush. the week before, and 1,000 bush. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Cotton were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales the week before, and 1,000 bales for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Sugar were 1,000 hhds., against 1,000 hhds. the week before, and 1,000 hhds. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Molasses were 1,000 hhds., against 1,000 hhds. the week before, and 1,000 hhds. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Coffee were 1,000 bags, against 1,000 bags the week before, and 1,000 bags for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Tobacco were 1,000 hhds., against 1,000 hhds. the week before, and 1,000 hhds. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Rice were 1,000 tierces, against 1,000 tierces the week before, and 1,000 tierces for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Naval Stores were 1,000 bbls., against 1,000 bbls. the week before, and 1,000 bbls. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Hides were 1,000, against 1,000 the week before, and 1,000 for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Wool were 1,000 lbs., against 1,000 lbs. the week before, and 1,000 lbs. for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Iron were 1,000 tons, against 1,000 tons the week before, and 1,000 tons for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Coal were 1,000 tons, against 1,000 tons the week before, and 1,000 tons for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Lumber were 1,000 M feet, against 1,000 M feet the week before, and 1,000 M feet for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Shingles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Lath were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Pickets were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Posts were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Railroad Ties were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Telegraph Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Telephone Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Electric Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Gas Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Water Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Sewer Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Drain Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Culvert Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Bridge Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Trestle Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Pile Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Spar Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Mast Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Yard Poles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Chains were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Rods were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Irons were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Bolts were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Nuts were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Washers were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Screws were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Hooks were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Eyes were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Staples were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Clamps were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Braces were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Struts were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Ties were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Wedges were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Keys were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Pins were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Rings were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Links were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Swivels were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Shackles were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Boom Hooks were 1,000 M, against 1,000 M the week before, and 1,000 M for the corresponding week last year. 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